





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

Letters of Henry A. Wise and R. J. Walker to the anti-Lecompton Democratic State Convention, at Columbus, Ohio.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—I received yours of the 22d to-day. I write at once to say that it will be impossible for me to meet the Democracy of Ohio, in Mass Convention, at Columbus, on the 10th proximo. Our Legislature is in session, and will not adjourn before the 7th of March, if then, and my official duties require my constant presence here. I have much to add to my Tammany and Philadelphia letters; but I have not the time and opportunity now, to show that the fraud of the election in Kansas was nothing in comparison to the fraud of the Lecompton Convention itself. The question is: Shall a pretended Constitution, which was not adopted by the people, be the basis of the Union? Or shall we submit to the people, and which was not adopted by the people, for they were not allowed to vote against it—be forced by the intervention of Congress on a majority of the people against their sovereign will? Shall this be done too on the Bourbon doctrine of legitimacy? And, if done, are the people to be driven to the extremity of the Dorr doctrine of the Rhode Island case? It is Democratic to bow to lawful authority. It is autocratic, aristocratic, oligarchic and despotic thus to constrain Popular Sovereignty by the onus of legitimacy.

Firmly yours,  
HENRY A. WISE.  
To H. B. Payne, Charles J. Foster, W. P. Kincaid, Chester R. Mott, A. P. Miller, Committee.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5th, '58.  
Messrs. H. B. PAYNE AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE—Gentlemen:—The 22d ult. has been received, inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting of the Democracy of Ohio on the 10th of this month. I regret that it is impossible for me to be with you on that occasion, but I most cordially concur in the great object of your meeting.

For the first time in our history, an effort is now made to force a Constitution and government upon an unwilling State, against the well known will of a large majority of its people. Nothing can be more clear or conclusive than the evidence demonstrating the fact, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution. This is indicated by the disfranchisement of half the counties of Kansas in the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention; by the skeleton vote given to those Delegates, averaging not more than thirty for each, by the withholding of the Constitution by the Convention, against their well known pledges, from the people, by the result of the election of the Territorial Legislature in October last, when both parties participated, by the miserable frauds and forgeries perpetrated by the minority, to supply the place of real electors, and rendered certain by a majority of ten thousand against the Constitution, in the election held on the 4th of January last.

The last vote was taken under the call of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the same authority by which the Convention was assembled, and this law was enacted by that Legislature before any vote had been taken by the people on the Lecompton question. Now, the Convention derived its authority exclusively from the act passed by the Territorial Legislature, under the comprehensive powers vested in that body by Congress, but before the act of the Convention was consummated by a popular vote, and whilst the whole proceeding was as yet imperfect, the Territorial Legislature, by a valid law, authorized the people to vote for or against the Constitution. The vote under that law indicated that a disputed majority of more than ten thousand of the people of Kansas against the Lecompton Constitution. Indeed, one of the reasons given why the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted by the people, it would have been rejected by them at the polls.

The fact thus proven incontestably, nay, it is conceded, that a majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and that if this instrument is ratified by Congress it will be forced upon that people against their will. This is the great controlling fact which stands out in bold relief, and thus presents a case involving that fundamental principle of public liberty and of the Constitution; shall a proved and admitted fraud be sought to establish a Constitution and government for the people of an inclosed State? The great doctrine of State rights and State sovereignty lies at the foundation of all our institutions.

The most vital of all the rights of a State, is the establishment of a Constitution, and if this right can be disregarded by Congress, the whole doctrine of State and popular sovereignty is discarded and overthrown. In doing such an act, we are setting a most fatal precedent; we are undermining the very pillars upon which repose the whole fabric of popular liberty.

We are permitting a small minority to supersede a majority in framing a State government, and Congress is becoming the ally and accomplice of that minority, in overthrowing the rights of the people. These are solemn and momentous questions; the real issue is, shall the minority or majority of the people of a State frame their government? That is a vital question; it involves the precise difference between Democracy and Oligarchy, Monarchy or Despotism. It is the first, and I fear the last step towards the overthrow of our free institutions, and if this can be done now, and by an authority so high as Congress, what will be the demand next made by the minority? Why that the minority shall control, not only Kansas but the Federal Government, and seek to overthrow the Constitution and the Union. If submission is not yielded to this doctrine, it is very plain to me that the Federal Government itself must pass into the hands of a minority, and that the great fundamental principle of the Constitution must be overthrown and subverted.

I cannot by a single vote, for a solitary moment, sanction a doctrine which must gradually undermine our system, and lead directly to anarchy and despotism. It is not that Kansas alone on which we are now deliberating; it is upon a great fundamental principle, which is now to be sustained or subverted. That principle comes home to the heart and judgment of every elector in the Republic. Shall the elective franchise become an empty form? Shall the votes of the majority prevail, or shall they be superseded by technical quibbles, unworthy the consideration of statesmen, or by an organized system of frauds and forgeries? Shall the most clear and palpable evidence, which would carry conviction to the breast of any honest judge or jury, be suppressed or superseded by crimes, which should condemn their authors and accomplices to disgrace and punishment? There is a great moral as well as political question involved in this controversy. We are asked not only to sanction the overthrow of a great fundamental principle of public liberty and the Constitution, but to approve also a series of frauds and forgeries, the most palpable and the most wicked which have ever disgraced any age or country, and thus forfeit our own self respect, and that of the whole civilized world, which must be the spectators of this infamy.

If there be any crime which is more atrocious than any other, it is the forgery of election returns, and especially in an election involving all the dearest rights of a free people in the establishment of a state government. It is now proved incontestably, by legal evidence taken on oath before Legislative Committees, that in four precincts only in Kansas, where more than three thousand votes were pretended to have been given, that four-fifths of the whole were entirely fictitious, and that the returns were forged and fraudulent. No man can or dare deny this testimony. From an intimate and personal knowledge of each and every one of these precincts, I know that this testimony is true; and yet we are asked to sanction a Constitution based upon crimes like these. Would we not become accomplices of these crimes if we should aid in the establishment of a government based upon them? If success can be achieved by these and kindred atrocities, and the high sanction of Congress be obtained for them, do we not open forever the flood gates of vice and immorality? Republics are based upon public virtue, and when this is subverted, the vital spark of Liberty will have been extinguished. The parchment upon which the Constitution is written may still remain, but the life-giving principles of popular freedom and of public virtue will have gone forever.

But, against the justice of the principles for which we contend may be admitted by our adversaries, yet it is contended, that it is expedient to disregard them now in Kansas, in the sanction of crimes and injustice can never be expedient. We should never do wrong, in the hope, perhaps vain and illusory, that it may be hereafter corrected. We should do always what is right and just, in all our acts, whether public or private, and leave the result in the hands of that overruling Providence, who can never give his sanction or ultimate success to crimes or injustice. The Territorial Legislature of Kansas is now in the hands of the majority of her people. The control was obtained in October last, in an election in which both parties participated, and freely measured their strength. Let the Lecompton Constitution be defeated, and the Territorial Government, so long as it exists, will be conducted in peace and quiet, until it is superseded by a Constitution legally framed under the sanction of the people, and ratified by the people, and adopted by Congress, all of which may now be done in a few weeks or months, and the great doctrine of popular sovereignty have been vindicated. But, for this Constitution upon the people of Kansas now, against their will, and no mortal vision can penetrate the dark abyss in which lay hidden the deep disasters now menacing Kansas and our country.

I cannot take this dark leap into such a vortex of crime and uncertainty. If the people of Kansas submit, nevertheless the damning truth will still remain, that the State would have been forced into the Union against the will of her people. She would enter the Union, not as the peer and equal of her co-sovereigns, but she would be driven into the Union, disgraced by the chains of an usurping minority, and covered over with shame and degradation. The very parchment which her Constitution was written, would be stained by crimes and forgeries. The signet of the people would never have been affixed to the instrument, but in its place, a vile counterfeit would have been substituted, there to remain forever upon our and her archives, as a perpetual record of her disgrace, and of our injustice. The thirty-second star of our heretofore glorious constellation would not have risen above the horizon in all the brightness of new-born liberty, but it would come in shorn of its lustre, and casting its darkening shadows over the receding glories of the Republic. The fatal example never could be erased. We could never recall the past; we could never retrace our foot steps.

But onward, still onward, and downward our march must be toward that destiny, which must ever attend outrage, crimes and injustice. And why should we encounter these dreadful hazards? What is unjust can never be expedient. Expediency has been the plea of tyrants in every age and country. It has placed and retained the crown upon the Monarch's brow. It has governed the world by swords and bayonets. It has covered the earth with violence, fraud and injustice. May my country avoid the retributive penalties, which, in the righteous providence of God, sooner or later are sure to follow the perpetration of wrong or injustice? Let us do what is right, and we may look with assured confidence to a speedy and happy exit from all our difficulties. Let the great principles of State and Popular Sovereignty be maintained, and they will carry us safely through all our difficulties, strengthened and purified by all the trials through which we shall have passed, standing out a bright example of public virtue and intelligence, and still recommending by an augmented moral power our institutions for adoption to progressive and enfranchised humanity.

The Democracy of Ohio present now a proud example for imitation by her sister States. You stand on the solid granite of the Constitution; your hands are upon the holy altar of public virtue, justice and morality. Your conscience is free from reproach; untrifled by menace, unswayed by power and patronage; you adhere to principles of State and Popular Sovereignty. Ohio entered the Union as a sovereign State. There she stands in that proud attitude, cheered by the glad voices of more than two millions of freemen, and she intends that in like manner Kansas shall come into the confederacy, by the free will only of a majority of her people. Ohio will not sanction the violation of the elective franchise. She will not stain her bright escutcheon by the approval of frauds or forgeries. She will commit no spoliation upon those most sacred rights, for which her fathers fought and conquered, in the days of the Revolution, but will transmit the priceless heritage of Liberty, in all its original brightness and entirety, to her remotest posterity. Go on, then, noble Democracy of Ohio, in the cause of truth, of justice, and of freedom, and a glorious victory awaits your efforts.

Most respectfully, your fellow-citizen,  
R. J. WALKER.

REBELLION.—"It is an unprecedented and lamentable fact, that two Territories of this Union are now in rebellion against the supreme authority of the nation. It is still more lamentable that the rebellion in one of these Territories is countenanced and encouraged by men at the East and North, who claim to be good citizens. Indeed without this encouragement, the rebellion would never have existed."—*Journal of Commerce*.

The fact stated is "most unprecedented and lamentable," and it is still more lamentable "that the cause of it is countenanced and encouraged by men at the North and East,"—yes, and at the South too—who claim to be good citizens. If the will of the people is the Supreme law of the land," which used to be a Democratic axiom in the days of Andrew Jackson, then the provocation for this rebellion lies in the persistent purpose of the President, to force upon the people of Kansas, a form of Government, which is against the wish and will of the majority, and which, therefore, is Anti-Republican and unconstitutional. It is this which has broken the Democratic party into halves, and—The we deplore more than anything else,—is forcing a sectional issue upon the people of the United States. The *Journal of Commerce* is too intelligent not to know this, and not to know that the Lecompton Constitution is offensive to three-fourths of the people of Kansas, irrespective of political opinions. Why then not pass a law giving the people of Kansas the right to frame a Constitution for themselves, and fixing a day both for taking the vote and for the meeting of the Convention?—*N. Y. Express*.

THE BOOKSELLER'S MUMPS.—The New York *Evening Post* says, the late Rufus W. Griswold, in whose presence, shortly before his death, reference was casually made to a contemporary author with whom his relations were not pleasant, suddenly interrupted the speaker with, "Stop! Don't mention his name. He's the bookseller's mumps. They never have him but once."

A GOOD JOKE.—A woman was testifying in behalf of her son, and swore "that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born." The lawyer who cross-examined her, said, "You assert that your son worked on a farm ever since he was born?" "He did." "What did he do the first year?" "He milked!" The lawyer evaporated.

A critic speaks of J. C. Hamilton, author of the wretched biography of Alexander Hamilton, as the man who attempted his father's life.

"Have you read my last speech?" said a prosy orator the other day to a friend. "I hope so," was the satisfactory answer.

From the Somerset True American.

Hon. George R. McKee.

Editor "True American."

In one of the recent numbers of your paper, you paid a complimentary tribute to Hon. George R. McKee, which I was glad to see as it was due to his brilliant talents. I knew him from his early boyhood; and the longer I knew him, the more he grew upon my regard. We may place him in the first rank of talents in the State. He would do honor to our noble State in the halls of Congress.

When a young man he occupied, as an eloquent and able debater, a commanding position in the Legislature of Kentucky. As a Circuit Judge in the mountains, he had the confidence of the bar, and was beloved by the people. His splendid talents he inherited from his father the Hon. Samuel McKee of Garrard county, Ky. And he has not only not lost the confidence of his father, who (although he departed this life some 25 years since), still liveth as fresh in the memories of his numerous friends and acquaintances as if it had been but yesterday. To know him was but to love him. He was in Congress in 1812 and voted for the late war with Great Britain. He then volunteered in the first troops raised in Kentucky, and fought as a private with Col. Jennings, to join Gen. Harrison in the Northwest, who was marching against Canada. When the troops struck for winter quarters, McKee, at the special request of President Madison repaired to Washington and took his seat in Congress. During the war he gave all the war measures of President Madison an energetic and powerful support. Before Mr. Clay went to Ghent, it was known he was Mr. Madison's confidential leader in the House. To give success to the war, such a leader was indispensably necessary. When Mr. Clay left to negotiate peace, Mr. Madison selected McKee to fill his place. His confidence was not misplaced. He was truly great in Council—an eloquent and powerful orator.

At the bar in a criminal case (one that was important, for it required an exciting case to bring forth his powers), he had secured an excellent case. I read Wirt's life of Patrick Henry I think of Samuel McKee.

Forty years ago I heard him in the Lincoln Court in all his glory. It was in the defense of an aged travelling "tinker," charged with stealing a pewter plate. Three scoundrels wanted the old man's horse. After the old man had retired to a place he had stopped for the night, the three scoundrels slipped a pewter plate into the man's wallet. At breakfast the lady of the house missed the plate, but said nothing.

After the "tinker" left, these scoundrels suggested to her that the tinker had stolen her plate. And then pursued him in hot haste, overtook him, searched him, and found the plate in the old man's wallet. The old man protested his innocence. By his horse being the object of the rascals, they compelled him to go for his horse, and he found a worthless old mare; and told him if he did not tell that it was a swap and fair exchange, they would follow him and prosecute him for stealing the plate. But the honest old "tinker" upon his arrival at Crab Orchard, told the story of his wrongs. The people were much exasperated.

The rascals had sent a runner to the Orchard to listen and report. He did so, and they were coming along for the prosecutor for a worthless old mare, that the old man means were his "tinkers' tools" and \$175 in money.

The Judge had all the lawyers called in and seated in the bar. Among the number was Sam McKee, all were strangers to the old man. The Judge told him to look on the members of the bar (some 20) and make a selection, if he chose, or he would select one for him. The old man rose to his feet, and looked at all the members of the bar some two minutes, and then said, "Judge may I have choice? Yes said the Judge, then I will take that little dark skin man over yonder" (pointing to Sam McKee). He immediately engaged in his defense. The three rascals were examined as witnesses, and proved the old man's guilt to satisfaction of themselves, and the Court pronounced a verdict against him, and he was committed to the Penitentiary.

Nothing daunted the Attorney for the Commonwealth, Capt. John Kincaid, made a strong effort to convict. When he closed McKee took the stand, amid breathless silence. His voice was tremulous. He spoke earnest and impressive, gradually becoming more excited and exciting, until he gradually became more excited, and the jury and the audience. His rebuke of the prosecutors, was extremely severe. He told them that "they deserved a place in the lowest ware house in hell." By his wit and sarcasm he would have his audience almost convulsing with laughter, and then at pleasure move them to tears.

The iron nerve of the Judge could not command himself. Capt. Simon Engleman, who knew Patrick Henry in the prime of his life, standing in the back of the court-house shedding tears, exclaimed "Patrick Henry has come to life." The Jury were up but a few minutes, when to the evident gratification of all (the rascals excepted), the old man was acquitted.

His horse was returned to him. The crowd made him up \$25 which he tendered to McKee, but he refused it. McKee returned to his sincere thanks and gratitude; and then went on his way rejoicing.

Sam McKee's voice and style was inimitable. It was natural, and was the earnest, spontaneous out-gushing of his thoughts and feelings, and as such it never failed to charm and captivate his audience, by his irresistible appeals to their passions.

His son George in many respects is his father's superior. He is a more powerful debater, a more logical reasoner, and thus reaches the passions and feelings of the people through their intellect or judgment.

To conclude, I doubt if there is a man in Kentucky, better qualified to discharge the duties, devolving on the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, than the Hon. George R. McKee. He is an able lawyer, and no man is competent, unless he is a good lawyer. The mountain counties, in Judge Pearl's district will give him a strong vote. S.

"Now, Ned juss hold up your shirt collar and give this darkey a few ideas."

"I see ready—'trot 'um out."

"What makes de sun trable in de daytime, an' de moon in de night? dat's de question."

"You see Sam, de sun is so mis'ble hot moon's afraid ob 'im, and keeps as fur ob 'im reach as possible to keep from getting scorched."

"Gor a mighty is dat it? Now I want to know what makes de mawnin cool, de middle ob de day hot, and de ebenings so cool?"

"Cause in de mawnin desun comes up outen de Lantic oshun, an in de ebening, it goes down in de Cific oshun, an dat cools it!"

Here the interrogator appeared to be satisfied and so were we.

"Now then, Thomas, what are you burning off my writing table?" said an author to his servant. "Only the papers that are written all over—I have not touched the clean ones," was the reply.

## KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

## KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

JANUARY 1st, 1858.

## GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses.

PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.) SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE.

Soap and Candles.

GERMAN, CASTLE, ROSIN, STAR, TALLOW, SPERM.

Fish.

MACKEREL, (assorted numbers and packages.) POTOMAC HERRING, SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

## LIQUORS.

Pale Old Brandy, Claret Wine, Old Port Wine, J. & W. Brandy, Sherry Wine, Holland Gin, Madeira Wine, Hoederer & Schneider Champagne, STANDARD AND SWEET.

JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY, PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old, BRANDY, WINE AND GIN, TENNESSEE PALE ALE, RYE WHISKY, (aged.) OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, BOKER'S BITTERS, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

## MEATS AND LARD.

PLAIN AND CANNED HAMS, DRIED BEEF, (Canned.) CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES, BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDER, VENISON HAMS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

## Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Tubs, Cans, Measures, Cocoa Dippers, Rice, Cracker, Ginger, Macaroni, Spices, Green and Bl'k Teas, Vermicelli, Cinnamon, Cloves.

## HARDWARE.

NAILS, (all sizes.) PAD LOCKS, SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES, SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS, PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS, BRYER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES, MOWING BLADES AND GRAIN SCYTHES.

## TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Holland's Buena Vista, Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dud, Spanish Smoking Tobacco, El Dorado, Scarfalatti, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut, Common, Amulet, De Carbagio Havana Cigars, Club House, La Rosa, Noriogo, Rio Hondo, Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Corn Shellers, Cradles, Sneathes, &c.; Safford's Straw Cutters; Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; A fine supply of Seed Corn proper season.

## FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT.

Superior and extra Family Flour; Corn Meal.

## PAINTS, &c.

White Lead; Yellow Ochre; Whiting; Turpentine; Linseed Oil; Venetian Red.

## SUNDRIES.

Spiced Oysters, Asparagus, True Cayenne, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Salmon, Strawberries, Burrows' Mustard, French Mustard, Blacking and Brushes, Clothes Pins, Cotton Cordage, Rooms, (Floor & Clothes), Vinegar, (Pure Cider.) Indigo, Wrapping Paper, Coal-tickets, Demijohns, Bottles, Peach Brackets, French Olives, Carriepowder.

## Sauces.

Walnut, Pepper, Tarragon Vinegar.

## Extracts.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange Flower Water, Peach do. do.

## PICKLES.

Green Pickles, Olives.

## TABLE OIL.

Lucca and Plagnoli, with general assortment of Argentin oil.

## McLEAN'S



## STRENGTHENING CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences are felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization. McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dizziness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Feverish Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden flushes of heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go to once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT Should not leave the city until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy by the case.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bilious or Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying its just as good.—Aves such men's trash, McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One bottle taken every morning, fasting, is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any of the various diseases of the tropics. Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN. Sole proprietor of the Cordial, at Louisville, Ky., at the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by H. S. TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patton.

## McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The best Liniment in the world for man or beast. Another Remarkable Cure Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read for yourselves.

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot; but by one bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints, corns, warts, sore throat, ear-ache or tooth-ache, wounds, fresh cuts, sores, burns, scalds, pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, sprain, in twenty, splint, fistula, bruises, swellings, wounds, catarrhs, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents, because it always cures.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy by the case.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

## GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The undersigned has again taken charge of the GALT HOUSE. Board reduced to \$2.00 per day. Feb. 19, 1858.—W. A. THROCKMORTON.

## NEW OWEN HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS establishment, located on the corner of 2d and Jefferson streets, has been refitted and much improved, and affords comfortable quarters for travelers. Board and lodging per day \$1.25, which will be found equal to any other Hotel in Louisville. Feb. 14, 1858.—G. W.

## METROPOLITAN HALL.

THIS BUILDING, RECENTLY ERECTED ON ST. Clair street, is now for rent. It was built for the purpose of affording a suitable place for Public Lectures, for the exhibition of Paintings and Statuary, or for Amusements, for Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, for Theatrical Exhibitions, and also to be used as a Town Hall. It will be found to be well adapted for all such purposes. It is central in its location, convenient of access, completely furnished with gas fixtures, seats well arranged, and the rooms abundantly supplied with stoves, and the entire house well ventilated. Persons wishing to rent the same will apply to W. R. Franklin at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the duly appointed agent of the proprietor. Feb. 24, 1858.—O. BROWN, Proprietor.

## House and Lot for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned wishes to sell or rent the former residence of Mrs. Maria H. Noel, on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to S. M. NOEL. Feb. 14, 1858.—G. W.

## CHEESE.

20 bxs prime Western Reserve Cheese; 10 bxs prime Cream Cheese; 8 bxs prime Pine Apple Cheese, received and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

## New Bacon.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

### CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HANLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Wm. F. PARRENT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county.

The sale of I. N. Yarnall's house and lot will take place this day, in front of the Court House, at 12 o'clock M., instead of in front of the property. See advertisement.

### Northern Ascendency.

In the speech recently delivered by the great leader of the Black Republicans, Wm. H. Seward, in the United States Senate, that gentleman triumphantly alluded to the supremacy of the free States, in point of power in Congress, over the slave States. He contended that it had been the policy of the fathers of the Republic to foster free labor and to circumscribe and prevent the extension of slave labor over the new Federal Territories. In doing this he traced the gradual development and expansion of the United States, its growth, the admission of new States, and the gradual increase of the free States from one to sixteen in number. After citing the exclusion of slavery from the northwestern Territory by Congressional enactment as a proof that the sentiments of our public men in the earlier days of the Republic were against the increase of slave labor, he uses the following language, to which we would direct the particular attention of the southern reader:

"The fathers simultaneously adopted three other measures of less direct intervention. First, they initiated in 1789, and completed in 1805, the absolute suppression of the African Slave Trade. Secondly, they organized systems of foreign commerce and navigation, which stimulated voluntary immigration from Europe. Thirdly, they established an easy, simple and uniform process of naturalization. The change of the balance of power from the slave States to the free States, which we are now witnessing, is due chiefly to these four early measures of national intervention in favor of free labor. It would have taken place much sooner if the borders of the Republic had remained unacquainted. The purchase of Louisiana and the acquisition of Florida, however, were transactions resulting from high political necessities, in disregard of the question between free labor and slave labor."

As we have said, Mr. Seward is the ablest among all of the free soil politicians. He is the only man among them who at all approaches to the standard of statesmanship. His entire life and all his energies have been devoted to bringing about the very result of which he now triumphantly boasts, the supremacy of free over slave States in both Houses of Congress. He has also been the fast friend and toady of the foreigner under any and all circumstances; he has not only been the steadfast adherent of the policy of continuing that "easy, simple, and uniform process of naturalization" which he enumerates as among the principal causes of the increase of free soil power, but he has also been a loud and vehement advocate of alien suffrage in the Federal Territories and in the new States; and in these doctrines he stands side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with the Democratic party. He has favored this alien suffrage in the Territories and new States, not merely on account of those fallacious, demagogical, and dangerous theories of inherent sovereignty, independent of law and constitutions, which he holds in common with nearly all northern Democrats—but also, avowedly, because he considers the policy of permitting aliens to vote in the Territories as, next to Wilmot Provisoism, the very best for the aggrandizement of the north and the oppression of the south. In his speech upon the Kansas Nebraska bill he exultingly told southern men that he had gained nothing by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, since by the alien feature of the Kansas bill he had invited the immigration into that Territory of the hordes of refugees from Europe, who would go into the Territory with minds bitterly prejudiced against slavery in every form—a class of laborers whose interest it would be to exclude southern institutions and who would certainly snatch the Territory from the grasp of the south. The subtle Senator from New York will live to see his prediction justified, and his reasoning good in every Territory where aliens are permitted the privileges which were extended to them in Kansas, Minnesota and other Territories.

The American press has never ceased to warn the south that in fostering the growth of foreign influence they were giving warmth and nourishment to a viper which would finally sting them in their most vital part. We have ourselves frequently sounded the alarm, and directed their attention to the war blasts from Seward, Chase, Greeley, and numerous other flatterers of the foreign element; our warnings have been unheeded amidst the fierce din of sectionalism which has raged around us and bereft men of their reason, but, like a faithful sentinel, we will not yet cease our endeavors to attract attention to the approaching foe. It may not be amiss again to remind southern men that of the thirteen States which formed the nucleus around which others have gathered, twelve were slave States and but one was free. Now six of those twelve have become free; and there are sixteen free States to fifteen slave States. If the three candidates which have recently presented themselves, Kansas, Minnesota, and Oregon, are admitted as free States, as they certainly will be, there will then be nineteen free States to fifteen slave States. Originally there were twenty-four Senators of slave States and only two of a free State; now there are thirty-two Senators of free States and thirty of slave States. In the first Constitutional Congress the slave States had fifty-seven Representatives, and the one

free State had only eight; now the free States have one hundred and forty-four Representatives, while the slave States have only ninety.

Allowing all the States which were slave at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but which have since become free, to have been free at that time, and the relative population of the two sections would have been nearly equal; now the population of the free States is more than double that of the slave States.

"How are all these facts to be accounted for? The solution may be found chiefly in the two last reasons given by Mr. Seward; the result is the effect of foreign immigration, and the naturalization laws. Reliable statistics show that six out of every seven of the foreigners who land upon our shores settle in the northern States. Any person who will take the trouble to examine into the facts will find that at the rate of immigration in 1853, there arrived in this country, every year, a sufficient number of persons to make a State embracing as large a white population as Maryland or Alabama, and within a fraction enough to make one having as large a white population as North Carolina or Georgia.

Every two years there would be enough to balance the white population of Virginia.

Every six months there would be almost enough to off-set South Carolina or Louisiana!

And every five weeks a sufficient number to act as a counterpoise to the entire white population of Florida! and every year enough to weigh down in the political scale ten such States as Florida!

Assuming the immigration to continue what it was in 1853 it will be seen that in THIRTEEN YEARS a foreign population would be found in our shores equal to the entire white population of the fifteen slave States. And as it is known that nearly all of them settle in free States, these figures fit will be easy to see what has been at least one potential cause of the relative decline of the South in representation and influence in the national councils.

Is this a picture to be contemplated with pleasure by southern men? We are aware that all this is a thrice told tale; but at this particular juncture, when the South is battling with all her power for the equilibrium of power at least in the Senate, even to the extent of endorsing, through some of her representatives, "rand and wrong,"—when some of her political leaders threaten disunion unless that equilibrium is maintained—when she is struggling against a large numerical superiority in Congress and among the people,—at such a time as this it may not be inappropriate coolly and dispassionately to point out to her the causes which have arrayed this great force against her and the means by which the largely preponderating political power of the north has been obtained.

Let southern men reflect upon the facts which we have stated, and reflect also that it is not yet too late to check this arraying of a foreign army against her. And let that party which professes to be the particular defender of the South, cease to be also the protector of and toady to that very power and influence which has succeeded in placing the South in her present position of inferiority. Let them cease to prate about disunion and the manifold dangers which surround the South, and turn their attention to at least one of the monsters which threaten us. If they are sincere they will unite with the American party in the only practical mode of maintaining, or of approaching a maintenance, of the equality of the south with the north.

CONCERT.—We again call attention to the concert to be given at the Capital Hotel, to-morrow night, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, and advise all lovers of good music to attend.

LANDS RESTORED TO MARKET.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office gives notice that "grant of land to Wisconsin has been so far adjusted as to authorize the release from with drawal of the vacant offered lands outside of the six mile limits," on the La Crosse and Milwaukee road to St. Croix Lake, and on the North-eastern road from Fond du Lac to the State line. Also on the route from St. Croix to Lake Superior; sufficient time having elapsed to make survey of the route and selections of lands and none having been made, the lands will be restored to market with the proviso "that the railroad grant will attach to such of the odd numbered sections as may be selected under said act within the six mile limits of such parts of the said road as may be actually surveyed and staked off by the day fixed for the restoration of said lands."

The Menasha, Mineral Point, La Crosse, Hudson, and Escalante offices open on Monday, the 5th day of April, for the lands along the La Crosse and Milwaukee and Fond du Lac and Superior roads. The Hudson, Superior, and Escalante offices open on the third day of May for the lands along the route of the road from St. Croix to Superior City and Bayfield.

GEN. SHIELDS ON THE LEOPOLTON CONSTITUTION.—Gen. Shields, the Senator elect from Minnesota, in a letter just published dissipates all doubt as to his position on the Kansas question. He says:

"I cannot bring myself to condemn the President, whose whole policy of right conduct is to differ from him. I entertain the liveliest feelings of friendship for him, and regret from my inmost soul, that he has permitted his own honest judgment to be biased by the suggestions of selfish men, of inferior parts and questionable integrity."

We have fallen on strange times. I cannot venture a prediction as to the future. The people of Minnesota will do well to fortify their minds against any undue excitement. You may depend upon one thing, let what will happen: I mean, to the best of my poor abilities, to maintain the honor and dignity of Minnesota. I mean to resist wrong, let it come from what quarter it may; wrong to the people of Kansas—wrong to the people of Minnesota—wrong to the people of the North, or wrong to the South, I will resist, either in the Senate or out of the Senate, with all my heart and all my strength, so long as God is pleased to spare my life to my country.

Yours friend,  
JAMES SHIELDS.

The Washington Star, in its notice of the President's levee, on Tuesday evening, says:—

The clear, bracing atmosphere last night sent the bellies of the metropolis to the White House with rosy cheeks of Nature's own touching up. By the way, a lady friend was so good last night as to hint to us a valuable recipe, being nothing less than an infallible test by which bachelors—and Benedicts too, if they have any curiosity—may distinguish genuine color from that bought at the shop. Thus, if the lady's ears are of the same roseate tint as her cheeks, or measurably so, the color may be set down as natural, and not otherwise, as nature never perpetrates the anomaly of giving pallid auricular appendages and brilliant complexions to the same wearer.

Psah! The secret being disclosed, the beauties will now go to painting their ears to hide it. Can't head the women.

### Items by Telegraph.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 11.

The court met this morning. All present except Gen. Wool, who is still sick. Col. Sumner was arraigned on the charges: 1. Prejudice to good order and military discipline. 2. Violation of the articles of war in sending a challenge. 3. Upbraiding Harney for refusing to fight a duel. Col. Sumner pleads not guilty. The prosecution presents the correspondence between the parties and rests upon it. Col. F. Lee, member of the court for defense, testifies to insulting language of Harney towards Sumner while on trial at Fort Leavenworth. An essential witness for the defense, Col. Harris, of the marine corps, arrived this morning. Court adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Senate.—Mr. Chandler of Mich., commenced a speech on the Kansas bill.

House.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Clingman of N. C., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$75 to pay for the repairs of the Norwegian bark Ellen, which rescued a portion of the passengers of the wrecked steamer Central America.

The House also passed the Senate bill authorizing certain officers and enlisted men in the several expeditions by the United States, under the command of Sir John Franklin to receive the medals in commemoration of their services awarded by the British Government.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be an appeal taken by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the decision of the chair, that he could not read the journal and statement of the Kansas committee to show that the committee had not executed the order of the House for the reason that the minority could not make a report from the committee, and that it was no question of privilege.

CARLISLE, Pa., March 12.

Court Martial of Col. Sumner.—Col. Harris testified that neither he nor Sumner construed the note to Gen. Harney to be a challenge, and Col. Sumner had solicited no friends.

Col. Sumner submitted, in defense, that the acts specified as offenses were not the products of sudden emotion or expression of passion, but the result of deliberate consideration and conviction of absolute necessity. The charges were not in detail. He denied that he made a personal affair of an official matter in the court at Leavenworth.

Gen. Harney had declared that he had before charged the accused with ungentlemanly and unofficerlike conduct and falsehood. When appealed to to relieve the accused from accusations, he wrapped himself in the silence of insinuation.

Col. Sumner denied that the letter was intended as a challenge, but was an invitation to leave the District of Columbia in order to examine the cause of the difficulty and make reparation to the accused.

Col. S. condemned the practice of duelling, but held that circumstances might arise which would render it necessary. The court then went into secret session, which was very short, and the Judge Advocate proceeded immediately to Washington with the papers.

CLEVELAND, March 12.

A crowded anti-Leoponton meeting was held in the Melodeon last night. It was addressed by Hon. F. P. Stanton and others, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the Democracy of Cleveland are opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Leoponton Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Dispatches were to day received at the Navy Department from Commodore Armstrong, commanding the East India squadron, dated Dec. 28. Capt. Simms, who was sent some time since to the island of Formosa to inquire into the fate of the crew of the highest schooner of the United States, was wrecked on that island, had reached Shanghai, and reported that no information could be obtained of white persons being held in captivity by either the Chinese or native inhabitants of the island.

The English and French fleets had moved up the river off Canton, and had established their headquarters on the island of Hanan, opposite. The French fleet had been in the harbor for some time, and the Americans, fearing the French had asked that a United States vessel of war might be sent for their protection and refuge. Commodore Armstrong had sent the sloop of war Portsmouth to their relief.

Advices from Commissioner Reed are of a most encouraging nature. He hopes to conclude his mission by the autumn of this year, and return to the United States.

The President has appointed the following cadets at large for West Point: George McKee, Samuel M. Mansfield, Singleton Van Buren, Wm. B. Beebe, George N. Bomford, Wm. H. Betts, Chas. R. Suter, Wm. Bartlett, Roland S. Mackenzie, and John R. Blocker.

[From the Council Bluffs Bugle, March 3.]

### Very Late and Important News from Utah.

Mr. Wingate has just arrived in this city, en route for Chicago and other cities, and only 31 days from Salt Lake City. He reports no snow in Salt Lake Valley at the time he left, and but little snow in the mountains. He came by a route known only to the Mormons and mountaineers, by which horsemen in single file can pass the army without being discovered. This route passes between a range of perpendicular rocks for 13 miles, and in many places is not over three feet wide, and is completely covered over with a rock roof.

The Mormons are making great preparations for defending all the passes to the Valley and are manufacturing small cannon and percussion locks, and telescope sights. These cannon carry a two pound ball, and from their peculiar construction will do execution at a distance of a mile and a half, with as much certainty as our common rifles will at an hundred and twenty yards.

They also have a manufactory of revolvers, where five hundred are turned out per week.

They are also manufacturing a coarse powder, which they calculate to use in the construction of mines, by which they expect to be able to blow up a train without running any risk themselves.

The Mormons and some of the picket guards of Col. Johnson's command have a skirmish, which the Mormons lost two killed and five wounded, and he says that it is reported that four of Col. Johnson's men were killed.

He also reports that Col. Johnson's mules and oxen are nearly all dead, and that it is believed by the Mormons that Johnson will not have a "hoof" alive in the spring.

Brigham Young preaches upon the subject of the war every Sunday. He says that Brigham is willing for Gov. Cumming and the civil officers to raise up a new man, to whom the duties of their office; but if the army attempts to enter the valley they will every one be cut off.

On the 24th of January, the day before Mr. Wingate left the city, Brigham preached to over nine thousand people, and after the sermon he requested all who were in favor of giving the people to raise up a new man, to whom the duties of their office; but if the army attempts to enter the valley they will every one be cut off.

The Lord is with us, and if we determine of one accord to give the troops to—, the powers of the earth and hell cannot prevail over us, for I have it revealed to me that not a blade of grass or other green thing will be left on the Plains for the support of the beasts of our enemies.—Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri will be made desolate, and a famine will prevail over the land of our enemies. Brethren, be of good cheer; God is with us, and hell cannot prevail against us."

We could not learn upon what business Mr. Wingate was dispatched from the city; but have no doubt but he has important business with the Mormons in the States, "which will be made manifest in due time."

The Tennessee House of Representatives, has passed a bill by a vote of 53 to 7, submitting to the people the propriety of holding a convention to amend the constitution of the State. Its passage by the Senate is confidently predicted.

### FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

On the night of the 23d ult., a fire occurred at Newbern, N. C., destroying five buildings, two of which belonged to the estate of Captain Outten, and another occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Marshall. The latter gentleman was awakened and found himself nearly suffocated by smoke, and the lower portion of the building in flames. He instantly jumped out of the upper story window and endeavored to procure a ladder to rescue his family, but was unable to find one at the moment. The Union says:

Despairing of saving them in this way, and being almost frantic, he returned to his house, which was then almost entirely in flames, and shouted to his wife to throw the children to him from the window and then jump out herself; but, as the words were uttered, he heard her screams below stairs. Rushing in through the fire and smoke, he found her lying on the floor, where she had fallen, overcome by fright and suffocation, and totally unable to account for the manner in which she had descended the stairs, as they were nearly a complete sheet of flame.

On reaching the street, Mrs. M. stated that one of her children (an infant about six months old) was on the floor where she was found, when some one rushed in and rescued it; not, however, without having sustained very serious, and, we fear, fatal injury. Another effort was not made to save the other children, but, alas! too late! The ladder was quickly ascended by the frantic father, who attempted to effect an entrance, but, when the windows were opened, nothing but a complete mass of fire and smoke met his agonizing gaze, entirely precluding the possibility of his entering the room or of his children being alive. It was then that hope forsook the bosoms of the unfortunate parents, and they realized the terrible and heartrending fact that their children had perished. They were both boys, one in his fifth and the other in his third year. The other child subsequently died from the effects of the fire.

Brown wants to know, "if a man's boots cracks, hasn't he got music in his sole?"

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.]

We have been requested by Col. A. H. RENNICK to announce him a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk. March 8, 1858—te.

We have been requested by Mr. DANIEL EFFERTSON to announce him a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county. March 8, 1858—te.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.\*]

We are requested to announce H. B. INNES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county. [Feb. 16, 1858—d&wlm.]

We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. Jan. 26, 1858—te.

### Miss Mary T. Hodges

Will commence the second session of her school for young Misses, in one of the rooms in the basement story of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, February, 23, 1858.

TERMS, for a session of 20 weeks, \$12.00. FRANKFORT, Feb. 19, 1858.

### Special Notice---To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.  
Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated Pantoscopic Glasses is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.] Dec. 10, 1857—tf.

### Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

### Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by  
Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

### Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by  
Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

### 800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.  
Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

### Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

### Sealed Proposals.

FRANKFORT, March 12, 1858.  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Land Office until April 13th, for the erection of a Fire-proof addition to said office.

A plan and specifications may be seen at said office, but the subscribers also invite builders to furnish plans with bids thereon.

ANDREW MCKINLEY, Com.  
J. H. GARRARD, Com.  
MASON BROWN.

March 15, 1858—1m.

### Turnpike Notice.

THE annual election of the Managers for the Elkhorn Turnpike Road Company, will take place at the Bridge on Main Elkhorn, the 1st Monday (30th) in April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Statute requires, which allows one vote for each share of stock, may be voted personally or by proxy.

Five Managers to be elected, to serve one year.  
F. H. HODGES, Sec'y.  
March 15, 1858—1m.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at  
GRO. A. ROBERTSON'S.  
Jan. 15, 1857.

### CARD.

HAVING SOLD OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Stationery to KEENON & CRUTCHER, we take pleasure in recommending them to all our customers and friends. Give them a call.  
March 12—1m. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

### NOTICE.

HAVE SOLD TO Messrs. KEENON & CRUTCHER my entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Stationery, and bespeak for them the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me.  
March 12—1m. H. EVANS.

### NEW FIRM.

ED. KEENON. JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

### KEENON & CRUTCHER,

HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Books & Stationery,

(F. H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 12—1m.

### By State Authority.

Choice First-Class Insurance,

—BY THE—



Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital \$1,000,000 00.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

With a Surplus of \$506,387 88.

And the prestige of 38 years success and experience.

### ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1858:

Cash in hand and deposits in Hartford	\$348,123 69
Bank of Hartford	16,272 05
Cash in transit and Agents' hands	5,418 64
Money due the Company, secured by	47,523 42
Real Estate unencumbered	35,172 18
Bills Receivable	102,000 00
102 Bonds 6, 7 and 10 per cent. interest, annually	54,446 00
637 Shares Railroad Stock	1,250 00
50 do. Connecticut Riv. Co. Stock	5,000 00
50 do. Stafford Bank	5,000 00
50 do. Waterbury Bank	5,000 00
36 do. Providence Bank	7,200 00
200 do. Hartford	10,000 00
200 do. New York	50,000 00
15 do. Jersey City	1,425 00
100 do. United States Trust Co. N. Y. Stock	10,000 00
150 Shares New York L. & Trust Co. Stock	22,500 00
Total Assets	\$1,000,000 00
Unsettled Claims not due	\$173,926 84

### Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF \$1,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past 38 years.

### Fire and Inland Navigation

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this Corporation has been stable and uninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshine and storm, or periods eventful in or exempt from sweeping conflagrations and maritime disaster. Being long established on a cash basis, the troubles of the credit system affect us in no material particular.

During "hard times" the security of reliable insurance is an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being then much lessened. Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.



